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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/507,315	09/10/2004	Bernd Zschke	257253US0PCT	4070
22850	7590	09/26/2007	EXAMINER	
OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C. 1940 DUKE STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			COONEY, JOHN M	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1711	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			09/26/2007	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

patentdocket@oblon.com
oblonpat@oblon.com
jgardner@oblon.com

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/507,315

Applicant(s)

ZASCHKE ET AL.

Examiner

John m. Cooney

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 July 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2 and 4-17 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2 and 4-17 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 10 September 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 7-26-07 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1, 2, and 4-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Applicants' claims are confusing as to intent because it can not be determined what degree of overlap in particle size distribution are intended to be included by the claim limitation "the peaks of the large and small particles...do not overlap". As determination of the beginning and end of a "peak" is a subjective determination, determination of what degree of overlap in particle size distribution is intended by the claims.

Applicants' arguments have been considered. However, rejection is maintained. Confusion in the claims does not reside in what is meant by "overlap", but, rather, it

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resides in determining when a peak begins or ends, and then, accordingly, when said overlap of peaks would begin and end. One having ordinary skill in the art can not readily determine what distributions of particle sizes are included or excluded by the claims as they currently stand.

Though the submitted declaration is useful in establishing some guidance as to what degrees of observed particle distribution in the valleys between distribution peaks may be fairly interpreted as no particle presence (It is noted though that the data for example 2 even raises questions about this guidance), it does not address the fundamental problem, in the instant case, that the ordinary practitioner can not readily determine what distributions of particle sizes are included or excluded by the claims as they currently stand.

Further, the declarant's conclusory opinion that the "peaks are well separated and do not overlap" is of no probative value in overcoming the instant rejection because this opinion and the evidence which supports it does not address the problem that one of ordinary skill in the art can not readily determine what distributions of particle sizes are included or excluded by the claims as they currently stand.

Even example 2, also mentioned above, helps begin to exemplify the confusion associated with applicants' claims. Is the approach to zero of this example sufficient to be deemed no overlap? The declaration and the other evidence of record do not establish what degree of an approach to zero constitutes no overlap as currently claimed by applicants.

Claim 16 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 16 and 17 are, additionally, confusing as to intent because it can not be determined what light scattering methods are intended to be included or excluded from the determination methods defined by the claims used to determined the ranges of value limitations defined by the claims. Further, it can not be determined what degrees of particle distribution overlap are intended to be included or excluded by the recited non-specific means of determining particle size distribution.

Applicants' arguments have been considered. However, rejection is maintained. Applicants' comments do not serve to make identification of what methods of value determination and/or degrees of particle size distribution overlap are included or excluded from the metes and bounds of the claims determinable.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 2, 4-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over EP-0,786,480 in view of Perry et al.(6,127,443).

EP-0,786,480 discloses preparations of polyurethane articles using polymer polyols which include polymer particles having narrow particle size distributions inclusive of the particle size distributions defined by applicants' claims (see abstract, as well as, the entire document).

EP-0,786,480 differs from applicants' claims in that combinations of different polymer polyols are not employed. However, Perry et al. discloses formations of combinations of polymer polyols for the purpose of realization of unitary polyol mixtures for use in making energy management urethane articles (see column 5 and examples 1-5, as well as, the entire document). Accordingly, it would have been obvious for one having ordinary skill in the art to have employed blends of polymer polyols as disclosed by Perry et al. in the making of polyol materials and polyurethane articles of EP-0,786,480 for the purpose of achieving unitary polyol mixtures of combined polymer polyol ingredients for imparting the energy management effects of in order to arrive at the products and processes of applicants' claims with the expectation of success in the absence of a showing of new or unexpected results.

It has long been held that where the general conditions of the claims are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimal or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233; *In re Reese* 129 USPQ 402 . Further, a prima facie case of obviousness has been held to exist where the proportions of a reference are close enough to those of the claims to lead to an expectation of similar

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properties. *Titanium Metals v Banner* 227 USPQ 773. (see also MPEP 2144.05 I)

Similarly, it has been held that discovering the optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Boesch*, 617 F.2d 272,205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980). The size of particles employed in the formation of polymer polyols are well studied, and polymer particle size differences have well known and expected effects on the stabilities and viscosities of the polyols which containing said polymer particles and on the physical properties of articles realized from the polymer polyols formed. Combinations of results arriving from the employment of blends of these polymer polyols having different particle sizes is not seen to rise above optimization of that which is known from the teachings of the prior art, and a demonstrated showings of new or unexpected results commensurate in scope with the scope of the claims is not seen to have been set forth in the evidence of record.

Applicants' arguments have been considered. However, rejection is maintained for the reasons set forth above. It is the secondary teaching that is looked to for the teaching and the motivation to employ blends of polymer polyols. It is not seen that looking to the secondary teaching for its teaching of the use of blends of polymer polyols in the manner indicated in the rejection above would destroy the essential teachings of the primary reference as alleged by applicants. Though the primary reference is directed towards employment of polyols having narrow particle size distribution, it is not seen that employing multiple polymer polyols as provided for by the secondary teaching to arrive at preparations involving blends of polymer polyols having

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more than one narrow particle size distribution would destroy the essential teachings of the primary reference.

Applicants' latest arguments have been considered, but are unpersuasive for all the reasons stated, again, above. It is maintained that the reasons for combination of the teachings are proper, and Perry et al. is properly looked to for its disclosure of employment of multiple polymer polyol compositions. It is not looked to for the disclosure of narrow particle size distributions in the employed polymer polyol, this narrow particle distribution is already provided for by the primary references. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). Rejection is based on the combined teachings of the cited prior art, and operation within the combined teachings of the cited prior art in order to arrive at the products and processes of applicants' claims is maintained to be evident.

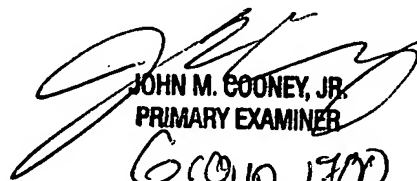
Further, that the primary teaching may be most interested in a single narrow particle size distribution does not negate the combination of the teachings as set forth in the rejection above, nor does it negate the expectation of success from the combination of the teachings of the cited prior art. Again, it is the combination of the prior art which must be looked at for what it fairly teaches not each teaching individually.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John Cooney whose telephone number is 571-272-1070. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 9 to 6.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Seidleck, can be reached on 571-272-1078. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


JOHN M. COONEY, JR.
PRIMARY EXAMINER
Group 1700